

## THE CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

### An Object Lesson on the Stump in Laurens.

Laurens, Aug. 4.—The great educational campaign evolved into a slugging match today. It was some what the unexpected which happened. Frank B. Gary and A. Howard Patterson had a rough and tumble fight before a thousand Laurens people, men and women. They fought with desperation and determination until Jim Tillman and others separated them, and then they wanted to get back at each other. Had the accident occurred years ago in this county, when there were a cartload of pistols at a meeting, there would have been funerals here tomorrow, but now all the feeling seems to be between the candidates. Today the result was two badly bruised faces and emphasis on the style of campaigning going on, and if others showed the same spirit there would be many more fatalities from day to day. At today's meeting Mr. Patterson in his speech attacked Mr. Gary about his Charleston speech, reading the clippings and making the statement published. Mr. Gary thought this persistent effort was to make it appear, indirectly, that he straddled in Charleston, or favored a local option while in Charleston with the license feature, which he insisted was not the case, and Patterson's effort by reading extracts was to place him in a false position as to what he said, and his attitude on the liquor question.

When Mr. Gary's turn came to speak he immediately replied that he did not "straddle," and that his position then as now was plain. Mr. Patterson was sitting about five feet behind where Mr. Gary was speaking, and Mr. Patterson got up and he said: "Mr. Gary, I want to explain something." Mr. Gary turned squarely around and said: "Now, Mr. Patterson, I want to ask you plainly is what I have said about that Charleston matter true?" Mr. Patterson said he would explain. Mr. Gary replied there was no use to explain, but insisted on knowing whether what he had just said about the whole matter was true or not. Mr. Patterson went on to say the candidates would not agree with Mr. Gary, or something on that line, and said he dared him to prove his statements by any of the candidates. Mr. Gary insisted on a direct reply as to whether his statement about the Charleston speech was true or not. By this time the two men were with in arm's length, looking fiercely at each other and, no doubt, looking for a blow.

Mr. Patterson said that if he was not allowed to explain he must deny what Mr. Gary had said was correct. Mr. Gary then said: "If you say my statement is not correct you say what is not so." The two men joined. Patterson struck out and claims to have hit first. There was not a second's difference in the passage of blows. Patterson struck Gary an up handed blow under the left eye, which cut the skin for half an inch long. Gary hit Patterson on the mouth and cut the lip and struck him under the eye. It was not a minute before half a dozen men were around the two combatants; they were up against each other, clinched, and several blows were passed, but they were pulled apart. Gary was taken toward the front of the stand and Patterson to the rear. They said nothing, but were eager and watching. Crowds pressed up to the stand, some yelling for one candidate and some for another. By the aid of two policemen, Sheriff McCravy, Senator Tillman and Chairman Smith, those who belonged on the stand were instructed to get back and sit down, and those who did not belong on the stand to get off. At this time the candidates had mopped their faces and wiped the blood from their bruises.

When quiet was restored Mr. Gary faced the audience. Somewhat disheveled and bruised, and quivering all over and with clinched hands, he spoke out, and said when he left he decided he would be a gentleman and give no possible offence to any one, and in turn he would not take any insult from any one. He had treated Mr. Patterson as a gentleman and a friend, but he had gone too far, and he would allow no man to insult him without hitting him in the mouth. Mr. Gary apologized with feeling and almost tears for having fought before ladies, and expressed his deep regrets at the incident. Then he went on and concluded his speech, cutting it here and there.

Mr. Patterson was allowed to make a statement and said he was very sorry for the occurrence. He did not like such things. He and Mr. Gary had been warm friends and he had been a staunch friend of the family, but whenever a man told him he lied he tried to put his fist in his mouth and give him the best he had in his shop.

When the two combatants had taken their seats a policeman, who looks like the picture of Mr. Dinkelspiel good naturedly held out his hand and said the disturbance would cost each of the combatants \$5, or they would have to go before the

Mayors Court. Mr. Gary paid his \$5 and Mr. Patterson followed suit.

The officer, when asked about the matter, said it always cost that amount for a fight in town, but the combatants could go to Court if they wanted and they might get back their money, but they had only one rule. Mr. Patterson and Mr. Gary left the stand after the speech of Gary. It so happened that they were guests at the same house, but one of them has changed his stopping place.

Through the efforts of Clerk of Court Boll Mr. Patterson and Mr. Gary met shook hands and agreed to be friends and comrades as when they entered Laurens. Of course neither of the contestants was hurt to any extent.

After the scrap it was up hill work for all the candidates until Tillman was presented and he was received with enthusiasm. He whooped things up and had the boys hurrahing. He took a hand primary, and called me up to the front to note the vote. Not a dozen voted for prohibition but when it came to vote for the dispensary pretty much every one voted, and there was one of those old time dispensary fields of upraised hands. Tillman was happy and so did every one else seem to be, and he remarked that there was nothing much in the talk of six hundred tigers in Charleston and two hundred in Columbia, and he puts no faith in this talk, and commented on the evidences, of there being no tigers about Laurens, and that there were not near as many tigers as some tried to make out. The crowd was quite large and in the best humor.

### RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

The rural free mail delivery is evidently a greater achievement than we once thought, judging from the eagerness of different claimants to get the credit of its establishment, although we believed from the first that it would bring more tangible results and more actual public service to the masses of the people than any other public measure passed by congress in many years.

Several papers in the State have published an article signed by "One Who Knows" giving Congressman Latimer large credit for the establishment of the rural free delivery system and recently Congressman Norton has been reported as claiming the honor of establishing the system. The truth of the matter is that Dr. J. Wm. Stokes from this district deserves the honor and the distinction of having carried the measure successfully through congress although he does not claim to have originated the scheme.

Others in previous years tried and failed; but Dr. Stokes took up the work and prosecuted it with such ability and persistence that he succeeded in having the system put in operation. Doubtless other congressmen from this State and other states cooperated with him, but he was the recognized leader and champion of the measure. To sustain our contention we quote the following from Congressman Griggs, one of Georgia's ablest representatives, who published in an Atlanta paper a complete history of the rural mail matter. Mr. Griggs says: "The next year (1898) congress gave \$300,000 to continue experiments in this direction. My recollection is that the department asked for only \$150,000, and the committee recommended that amount on the floor of the house. Hon. J. Wm. Stokes, of South Carolina, a fast friend of the farmer, moved to make it \$300,000 and it passed in that shape."

This ought to show that Dr. Stokes is the one people should thank for the successful culmination of the free rural mail delivery. Moreover, he had the service extended and applied along all star routes throughout the State, beginning July 1st. The people along these routes are enjoying the benefits of better mail facilities.

It may be added that Congressman Griggs from whom the above is quoted is a prominent member of the Postoffice Committee of the House and hence is a position to know the actual facts in the matter.—Orangeburg Patriot

### A Mother Tells How She Saved Her Little Daughter's Life.

I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering.—Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by Dr. A. J. Chino.

Walhalla, Aug. 4.—Lightning struck the Baptist parsonage at Westminister yesterday afternoon killing Henry M. Simpson and seriously injuring T. N. Hall and M. A. Terrill. All three are prominent citizens. Mr. Simpson leaves a large family. He was a most consistent member of the Baptist Church, a man of worth and he had many good friends everywhere.

## The Latest From China.

### Advance on Pekin—Tien Tsin Again Attacked.

London, Aug. 6, 4 a. m.—The American and British forces began to advance on Pekin last Thursday, according to a dispatch dated Aug. 2, from Tien Tsin to the Daily Express. "The main body of the allies," continues the correspondent, "marched July 30. Gen. Chaffee was delayed by difficulties of disembarkation. Gen. Dordard, the British commander, had no such obstacles and his delay is inexplicable."

"The other foreign troops are now half way to Lofa. The force includes 20,000 Japanese under Gen. Yamashita, and 10,000 Russians. The British force totals 9,000 and the other foreign troops 7,000. We are weak in artillery."

"On Aug. 1 a strong force of Chinese from the native city attacked Tien Tsin. By a series of brilliant charges our troops drove the enemy from their positions. The native city is still defiant and the allies are unwilling to march troops through its streets, as this would mean an immense slaughter. When the Chinese saw a large body of troops marching westward, they apparently believed they would have an easy victory over those who were left."

### Big Chinese News Via Paris.

Paris, August 5.—7 p. m.—Cheng, director general of railways and telegraphs, has just communicated to the consuls at Shanghai, according to a special dispatch to the Temps, dated August 5, an imperial decree, dated August 2, authorizing the foreign ministers in Pekin to communicate without restriction with their Governments and ordering their departure for Tien Tsin under a good escort.

The French foreign office has received the following dispatch from the French consul at Chefoo, dated August 2:

"The Governor of Moukden, in a proclamation, has urged the people of Manchuria to massacre Christians. Nearly all the missions have been destroyed. The missionaries have been organized for defence and are assisted by other Christians."

### ADVANCE GUARD REPULSED.

Paris August 5.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Temps, telegraphing today, says:

"The number of allies leaving Tien Tsin is no better known here than are the facts as to the march itself, but it is rumored that the advance guard has been repulsed."

### THOUSANDS OF HEATHEN WERE PROBABLY KILLED.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The following cablegrams were today received at the navy department:

Chefoo, Aug. 6. Bureau Navigation, Washington.

British Fame reports, unofficial, engagement at Peitsang, Sunday morning; three to 10 30; allied loss killed and wounded 1,200; chiefly Russians and Japanese. Chinese retreating.

Taussig. Chefoo, Aug. 6. Bureau Navigation, Washington.

Unofficial report believed reliable; about 16,000 allies heavily engaged Chinese at Peitsang daylight of the 5th.

According to the information in possession of the war department the town of Peitsang is at the head of tide water on the Pei Ho between eleven and twelve miles by road beyond Tien Tsin. It is a village of mud huts, of considerable size, but not walled. The river at this point is not navigable by anything larger than a good sized steam launch, and it is thought that the troops probably reached there in small boats, towed by the naval launches. The country all along the river between Pekin and Tien Tsin is a low, alluvial plain almost impossible for wheeled vehicles in the wet season and under quite a high state of cultivation. It presents no natural defensive features, and the war department knows no strategic reason why the Chinese should have made a stand there rather than at any other of the dozen villages east of the walled town of Tung Chow, where is stored an immense amount of provisions upon which the city of Pekin would have to depend in case of siege.

From the fact that the engagement lasted seven and a half hours, it is argued in the department that either the Chinese must have been heavily intrenched or that there was an immense horde of them to stubbornly contest the advance of the 16,000 international troops. It is figured by military experts that a loss of 1,200 killed and wounded on the part of the allies probably means a loss of three to six times as many by the Chinese. It is possible that a blow of this magnitude may break the resistance of the Chinese to the advance of the foreign columns, but, on the other hand, it is possible that this may be one of a large number of places on the road that have been intrenched with a view to falling back and contesting the foreign advance so as to delay as long as possible the arrival of the foreigners at Pekin. Unless the opposition suddenly breaks down, the military experts look for a desperate engagement when the troops reached the walled city of Tung Chow, which is said to be even a more favorable

located for purposes of defense than was Tien Tsin.

### MORE SERIOUS ON YANG TSE KIANG.

Paris, Aug. 6.—The French consul at Chung King telegraphs under date of Aug. 3 that the situation is becoming more serious on the upper Yang Tse Kiang. The English consul, he says, has left, with the custom house staff, and the French consul intends to leave, with his Japanese colleagues. The mail service has been stopped.

### LI HUNG CHANG MAKES A STATEMENT.

Berlin, Aug. 6.—The German foreign office announces this evening that it had received no fresh China news and that it doubted whether the advance of the allied forces from Tien Tsin had begun.

The Lokal Anzeiger publishes an interview which Dr. Zaker, its special China correspondent, had with Li Hung Chang, at Canton, July 5.—Earl Li told the correspondent that the Boxers were not rebels but were true to the royal house. Their movement, he explained, was directed chiefly against native Christians, who had been using international protection to oppress the Boxers.

With reference to the missionaries he said: "It is my firm conviction that the missionaries are always in danger, for the relations between the Chinese population and foreigners have been the cause of nearly all the troubles and will continue to be."

Earl Li went on to say that Chinese hatred of foreigners had been increased of late through the action of the powers, particularly in the seizure of Kiao Chou, which he described as "an exorbitant penalty for a couple of missionaries."

Referring to the murder of Baron von Ketteler, German minister at Pekin, he gave a positive assurance that neither Prince Tuan nor any other member of the government knew of the intended killing, and he also declared that Baron von Ketteler was not killed because he was a German, but simply because he was a foreigner. In a word, he was a victim of the Chinese hatred of foreigners.

"The Chinese government is not strong enough to put down the Boxers," said Earl Li, "but the thought of accepting assistance from the powers to put them down is extremely repugnant to the government."

In reply to a question as to who was the head of the central government, he said it was administered by Prince Tuan in the name of the emperor.

## RESIDENCE OF CORPORATIONS.

### It is in the State in Which it Was Originally Chartered.

Columbia, Aug. 4.—A decision has been handed down by the State supreme court in the case of John Wilson, administrator of the estate of Noah Y. Wilson, of Fairfield, deceased, against the Southern Railway Company, the result of which is a virtual nullification of the act of the general assembly making domestic corporations out of corporations chartered in another State and subsequently chartered in this State.

The legislature passed an act with a view of reaching such corporations as the Southern Railway and others through the channels of the State courts in matters of suits brought against such corporations.

The act provided that such a corporation should be subject to the jurisdiction of this State as fully as if it were originally created under the laws of the State of South Carolina.

The case in which this decision is rendered was an action brought in the court of common pleas for Fairfield County for damages for the alleged negligent killing of plaintiff's intestate by the defendant corporation and resulted in a judgment in favor of the plaintiff for \$4,500. A petition and bond for the removal of the cause to the circuit court of the United States on the ground of diverse citizenship were duly offered, and Judge Buchanan was asked to proceed no further except to pass an order for removal. This was refused and notice of appeal and exceptions were immediately filed. After judgment on the verdict of the jury exceptions were taken to the order refusing to remove to the ruling compelling the defendant to proceed to trial and to the judgment and ruling of the court.

Salina, Kan., Aug. 5.—Union Pacific eastbound passenger train No. 4, which left Denver last night was held up by two men several miles west of Hugo, Col., 90 miles this side of Denver. The passengers in the Pullman sleepers were robbed of their money and valuables. An old man named Fay, a resident of California, refused to surrender his valuables and fired a shot at one of the robbers, but missed. Thereupon the robbers fired, one shot entering Fay's mouth and coming out at the back of his head, killing him almost instantly. The robbers stopped the train, jumped off and escaped.

"Oupid's Victory," a new song. Words by W. Lionel Miles; music by May Quirles Williams—for sale by H. G. Osteen & Co.

## Preaching Prohibition.

### Methodist Minister in Columbia Takes up the Work.

Columbia, August 5.—The Rev. W. R. Richardson, pastor of the Washington Street Methodist Church, preached a prohibition sermon at the regular service tonight. He came out against the dispensary as well as all kinds of liquor selling. Following is a synopsis of the sermon, the text being from 11 Chronicles xx, 15:

This was God's answer to the prayer of the King of Judah in the time of national peril. It takes a great crisis to bring out the spiritual forces of character. Such a crisis came to the King of Judah. His kingdom was about to be invaded by a vast army. In this extremity the religious nature of the king was fully disclosed. Standing in the midst of his people Jerusalem, he offered a petition which, in beauty and pathos, is unequalled in the world's literature. It was a grand picture—a king praying for his people in a time when national disaster seemed to be inevitable. God's answer to his prayer is a declaration that the cause of truth and righteousness is God's cause. No cause that is based on truth is ever utterly defeated. The principle contained in the text that every righteous cause is God's battle is an encouragement to those who are engaged in the work of moral reform.

Everywhere reform is the watchword of the day. The whole world is permeated with the spirit of reform. Throughout the length and breadth of our own land the cry for reform is heard. There is the evil of the liquor traffic. The giant evil in this world is the liquor traffic legalized, and that, too, in a large measure by the votes of men who profess to be on God's side in the battle against wrong. It is impossible to exaggerate the evil which result from the sale of intoxicating liquors. From whatever standpoint it is considered, the liquor traffic, under whatever legislative system it is conducted, is the greatest curse that has ever scourged the human race. That the liquor traffic is a moral evil is so obvious that I would not have considered it necessary to discuss this phase of the question had not one of our political leaders a few days ago made the assertion that the "Ten Commandments have nothing against selling liquor, and the Bible makes liquor selling permissible." It is true there is nothing in the Ten Commandments against selling liquor. Neither is there anything against drunkenness or gambling or arson. But is drunkenness any the less a sin because it is not prescribed in the decalogue? Is gambling or arson any the less a crime because it is not specifically condemned in the Ten Commandments? Selling liquor in men to violate every one of the Ten Commandments. As to the Bible making liquor selling permissible, the most charitable construction that can be put upon that assertion is that it was made by a man who is profoundly ignorant of the Scriptures. The advocates of the liquor traffic do not scruple in their irreverence to slander the character of our Saviour by claiming that his example justifies selling and drinking intoxicating liquors. Christ neither used nor sanctioned the use of distilled liquor or "branded wines." I am frequently asked why I oppose the dispensary.

1. Because the dispensary, in character, in principle and aim is identical with the bar room. Change of name does not involve change of character. The restrictions thrown around the dispensary do not lift it above the level of the bar room. The dispensary, selling, as it does, intoxicating liquors as a beverage, making drunkards, is on the same level with the bar room, and therefore I can no more endorse the one than the other. The grounds on which I fought the bar room are the grounds on which I fight the dispensary.

2. The selling of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is either morally right or morally wrong. The question admits of no alternative. There is no neutral ground. If selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage is morally right, then any legislative enactment which discriminates against it is an injustice, and it ought to be put on the same footing as selling drugs, or dry goods, or groceries, or any other line of merchandise. On the other hand, if selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage is morally wrong, no legislative enactment can make it right, and it is not a matter of police regulation, but of suppression. The State cannot engage in a business that is morally wrong without debauching herself. A citizen cannot vote to license a business that is morally wrong without committing an immoral action. I challenge any man to point out any other position that the State as the individual citizen can occupy with regard to the liquor traffic.

3. The dispensary is a political machine. From its very inception it has been a source of political corruption. It was conceived in sin, born in iniquity, and projected as a demagogical scheme. There is a marked difference between a Reformer and demagogue. The end which a Reformer has in view is the highest welfare of the people; the objective point of the demagogue is office. While professing great love for the dear people, claiming to be the champion of their cause; the defender of their rights, and their

deliverer from oppression, the demagogue appeals to their prejudices, stirs up the worst passions of human nature; creates a bitter partisan spirit; hoodwinks the ignorant masses by his false promises and political trickery, and all the while he has his eyes fixed on the spoils of office. The dispensary was originated, not by a Reformer as a step towards prohibition, but by a demagogue as a political machine to be used in advancing the most unprincipled political principle that has ever cursed a people.

4. I oppose the dispensary because it is an unrighteous business, a sin against God and a crime against humanity.

I give barkeepers credit for being consistent. They are not Prohibitionists. They oppose the dispensary because the State has monopolized their trade, and they contend that it is unjust for the State to deny to any citizen the right to buy and sell the same articles of trade that the State is engaged in buying and selling. From their point of view, I must say that their complaint is reasonable and just. But Prohibitionists take higher grounds than that. They stand on the principle that the liquor traffic, whether conducted by the State or by individuals, is a moral wrong. The dispensary was a compromise, and no great moral question is ever settled by compromise. Reforms and revolutions never go backward. The fight against the drunkard-making, crime-producing, politics corrupting, home-wrecking, soul destroying dispensary is God's battle.

### Alabama's Illiterate Will be Debarred.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 6.—A general State election for State and county officers and for members of the general assembly was held in Alabama today and a large majority was returned for the Democratic ticket headed by Wm. J. Samford of Lee county, who will be inaugurated as governor on Dec. 1.

The Republicans, Populists and Prohibitionists had tickets in the field, but returns so far indicate victory for the Democrats by an overwhelming majority.

The Populists and Republicans will together possibly have 12 of the 133 members of the legislature, a loss of about 50 per cent.

The Democrats have elected county officers in several counties which have heretofore been strongly Populistic.

General apathy marked the election and a light vote was cast.

Reports are slow in coming in and Capt. Smith of the State Democratic congressional committee, gives out no figures, but it is estimated that the majority will be more than 5,000. The only issue was a test on the question of holding a convention which will eliminate the negro from politics. It was carried by a large vote, the Democrats being almost solidly in favor of the convention.

### The War in South Africa.

London, August 4.—Lord Roberts telegraphs to the war office that Gen. Hunter reports that 3,348 men have surrendered to him altogether. Gen. Hunter also secured 5,046 horses and three guns.

Lord Roberts adds that Gen. Hamilton continued his movement toward Rustenburg and engaged the Boers in the Magaliesburg range Thursday. Lieut. Col. Rhodes and Major G. A. Williams were among the forty-one British wounded. The Boers left two dead and several badly wounded.

Thursday night a train was derailed and attacked twenty miles south of Kroonstad, four men being killed and three wounded. Lord Algeron Lennox and forty men were made prisoners, but were released at the request of the American consul general, who was on the train.

A Boer force was attacked by Gen. Knox near the railway north of Kroonstad Wednesday, August 1, and left five wagons and a lot of cattle.

A dispatch from Pretoria, dated August 4, to a news agency here says: "It is reported that Gen. Christian DeWet is dead from a shell wound. The report has not been confirmed."

The Clydesdale, Grady and Richland mills of Columbia will jointly operate a paid fire department. The operatives' houses of these mills are not within the city limits. The apparatus will consist of one 2 horse chemical engine, one 2 horse hook and ladder truck and two 1 horse hose wagons. The latter will carry 600 feet of hose. No steam engine will be required as the hydrant will be supplied directly by fifty pounds pressure.



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